



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

be placed in clear water and floated out by running under them, the paper on which they are to remain permanently,—either the regular mounting paper, or a thinner white kind, which when dry can be pasted on the common herbarium sheet.

Finally, but first in importance, as you collect and put in portfolio, be particular to write the name of each species, if known, but by all means, the locality and date of collection, with any other descriptive remarks regarded necessary, on one of the lower corners of specimen sheet. On no account neglect this important point to your subsequent regret and the impairment of the specimen. This should be written as you are putting in press or portfolio. Labels, if preferred, can be used, instead of writing on margin of specimen sheets.

§ 247. **Conomitrium Julianum.**—July 22d I had the good fortune to find an abundance of this rare and curious moss in full fruit. It was on the inside of a walled-up spring a few rods West of Mt. Carmel Station, Hamden, Connecticut. The moss grew in thick tufts, like some alga, just at the water's surface, and beneath it. It also was found lining a barrel some rods away, whither the water is conducted from the spring. Taking my gatherings home, and floating them out to mount, as one does a seaweed, I found the sides of my dish covered with hundreds of the detached capsules, just as Dr. Schimper relates to have happened with Mr. Noellner, when he collected the same plant in 1839 in Baden. Since the water in a spring or stream is drawn up a little at the margin by capillary attraction, just as in the dish I employed, it is probable that these little capsule float up to the extremest edge of the water, and that there the spores germinate and grow. I will send specimens to any persons asking for them.

D. C. EATON.

§ 248. **North American Lichenography.**—In the Proceedings of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., of Dec. 9, 1867, the writer gave a list of publications in this country on North American Lichens. Following is a continuation of that record to the present time, with additions to the preceding period.

H. N. BOLANDER. A catalogue of the plants growing in the vicinity of San Francisco, 1870, Lichens, p. 41.

A. T. DRUMMOND. Additions to the Canadian Lichen Flora, in Canadian Naturalist, March, 1874.

W. R. GERARD. Notice of the finding of *Omphalaria pulvinata*, Nyl., in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in TORREY BULLETIN, Dec., 1875.

E. HALL and J. WOLF. Lichens of Illinois in Bulletin No. 2 of Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, June, 1878, p. 27.

F. W. HALL. List of Lichens within twenty miles of Yale College, in American Naturalist, March, 1877.

JOHN MACOUN. Lichens of British Columbia, in Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1877, p. 227.

C. H. PECK. Notices of New York Lichens, in 22d Report of the Regents of the University, 1869, pp. 37, 38, 57–69; 23d Report, 1872, pp. 33, 45; 25th Report, 1873, pp. 83, 92; 26th Report, 1874, p. 47; 27th Report, 1875, p. 83; 28th Report, 1876, pp. 38, 42.

EDWARD TUCKERMAN. Lichens of the U. S. Exploration of

the 40th Parallel, Washington, 1872, p. 412. Genera Lichenum, Amherst, 1872. Two Oregon Lichens, in TORREY BULLETIN, April, 1874. A catalogue of plants growing without cultivation within thirty miles of Amherst College, Amherst, 1875, Lichens, p. 521. Lichens of Kerguelen's Land, in TORREY BULLETIN, Oct., 1875. Observationes Lichenologicae, in Proc. Am. Acad., Boston, 1876, p. 166. In addition to these may be noted a communication from Prof. Tuckerman in the Regensburg Flora for 1875, p. 63, claiming the priority of the name *Lecidea melancherina*, Tuck., Syn. p. 68, and Exs. No. 138, over that of *L. elabens*, Fr., in Th. Fr. Scand., p. 554.

H. WILLEY. Lichens under the Microscope, in Am. Naturalist Jan., 1871. The Spores of Lichens, in the same, Feb., 1871. A list of North American Lichens, New Bedford, 1873. Statistics and Distribution of North American Lichens, in Bulletin Buffalo Nat. Hist. Society, Oct., 1873, p. 161. List of Illinois Lichens in Botanical Gazette, Hanover, Indiana, Feb., 1877, and March, 1878. Lichens collected by Dr. Coulter in Colorado, in 6th Report of the Geological Survey of the Territories, Washington, 1872, p. 790. Lichens of Colorado, in Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado, by Thomas C. Porter and John W. Coulter, Washington, 1874, p. 161. Article on Lichens in Johnson's New Cyclopædia, 1876, Vol. II, p. 1766.

Article on Lichens in Appleton's Cyclopædia, 2d Edition, p. 1876. Author not known.

Additions to the former period:

ELIAS DURAND. Lichens in Plantæ Kaneanæ Grœlandicæ, in Journal of Philadelphia Acad. of Nat. Sciences, 1856, p. 204.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.. Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation in the vicinity of Amherst College, Amherst, 1829, Lichens, p. 55.

I. A. LAPHAM. Lichens, in Additions to the Flora of Wisconsin, in Trans. Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, 1860, p. 8.

JOHN L. RUSSELL. Remarks on the Cryptogamia of Chelmsford, in Proc. Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist., 1840, and Am. Jour. of Science, 1840, p. 183. Some Cryptogamic plants of Mt. Kearsage, in Hovey's Magazine of Botany and Horticulture, 1840, p. 140. Notice of plants about Lynn and Danvers, Mass., in the same, 1850, p. 102. Notice of plants, (including Lichens,) in the same, 1852, p. 203.

H. WILLEY.

§ 249. *Veratrum Woodii*, Robbins.—The enclosed item is interesting to me. I first saw the plant in Linton, Green County, Indiana. I next received a few specimens from Dr. Cozzens, Iowa, without locality. Now, the third time after twenty-five years, it turns up in Allenton, Mo. The flowers are almost perfectly black showing in the sunshine a faint sheen of purple. A. W.

ALLENTON, Mo., Aug. 5, 1878.

Dear Sir:—I have just found *Veratrum Woodii* in great abundance along the south bank of the Meramee River, Jefferson Co., Mo., and within thirty miles of St. Louis. Now in bloom. Dr. Englemann pronounces it the genuine *Woodii*.

Yours,

G. W. LETTERMAN.

§ 250. *Campanula aparinoides*, Pursh.—Rev. Mr. Welch, of